

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

ANTICIPATED CRISIS—MILITARY CONCENTRATION—THE MEETING ON THE 26TH—STRIKES INCREASING.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1869. The military are collecting in Paris in view of the threatened irregular meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th inst. Yesterday the Marshals who were present in Paris had a reunion. The Orleansists are active. M. Konher is likely to enter the Cabinet. None of the deputies will go to the Chamber on the 26th inst. Strikes are spreading among all classes.

NO REVIEW ON THE 26TH—THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO—FATHER HYACINTHE DISPOSSESSED.

PARIS, Oct. 24, 1869. It has been decided that no military review will be held on Tuesday, the 26th inst. An Imperial manifesto is expected to appear to-morrow. Many rumors prevail as to its contents, but nothing is positively known. Some journals assert the Government is making enormous military preparations to prevent any public disturbance on Tuesday next. Father Hyacinthe, not having returned to his convent as ordered by his superiors, has been dispossessed of all his charges.

SPAIN.

NOTABLE ARRESTS—THE THRONE—GEN. PRIM VERSUS THE DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869. The Bishop of Albano and several Protestants have been arrested at Granada. Señor Albaida, suspected of implication in the recent insurrection, has been arrested by the authorities and taken to Valencia for trial. The Spanish Cabinet is divided on the subject of the candidate for the throne.

MADRID, Oct. 24, 1869. In the Cortes, yesterday, Gen. Prim said that if the Democratic Council should adopt decisions hostile in their operation to the Spanish Constitution, they would be treated by the Government as null and void.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH QUESTION—THREATENED SUSPENSION OF A FENIAN AMNESTY MEETING.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869. The recent reply of Mr. Gladstone to the President of the Limerick (Ireland) Amnesty Association, on the subject of the course of the Government toward the imprisoned Fenians, has caused considerable discussion. The London Amnesty Association has protested against the sentiments of the Premier. A Committee appointed by this body had arranged for a monster open-air demonstration on Sunday; but the meeting is likely to be indefinitely postponed, as the Government would suppress it if attempted.

METROPOXY—LORD DERBY'S DEATH—THE HAVANA CABLE.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1869. The London Standard protests against the election of the Rev. Frederick Temple as Bishop of Exeter, on account of his "suspicious heterodoxy." Earl Derby died this morning. One length of the submarine cable, designed to connect Havana with the Island of Jamaica, has been completed.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON FAVORING THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, Oct. 24, 1869. An immense demonstration in favor of amnesty to the Fenians was made to-day. Large processions formed in various parts of the city, and headed by bands of music, and bearing flags and banners inscribed with significant mottoes, marched to Hyde Park. Several thousand women, wearing green badges and scarves, walked in the procession. At Hyde Park during the afternoon a monster meeting was held, at which it is estimated 50,000 persons were present.

THE GREAT CANAL PROGRAMME—THE EMPRESS.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869. The programme of ceremonies on the completion of the Suez Canal is as follows: The fetes will begin at Port Said on the 16th of November. The vessels forming the fleet will proceed to Ismailia on the next day and remain there till the 18th, and will go through to Suez on the 19th, where the proceedings will be ended on the following day. The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Cairo.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE STEAMER LILIAN DETAINED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES, BUT RELEASED.

It seems that there were difficulties of some kind connected with the expedition which sailed from Cedar Keys. The vessel on which the expeditionary force was embarked, the Lilian, while about entering the port of Nassau, with the flag of the Cuban Republic displayed from her mast-head, was seized by H. B. M. steamer Lapwing, and carried into the capital of the Bahamas. This was on last Saturday—a week ago. The Eagle reports that at the moment of sailing thence for New-York the Lilian was about ready to leave for the Cuban coast. The Attorney-General of the British Government at Nassau declined to release the vessel, and that she had been improperly seized.

THE HORNET CASE—THE RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—The action of the United States Government in the case of the Hornet gives great satisfaction here. The newly-arrived troops leave for the seat of war without delay. Much sickness continues to prevail in the eastern end of the island.

GEN. BONICHE.

Gen. Boniche, the hero of the defense of Las Tunas, has recovered from his wounds, and taken the field again in the Central Department. Two parties of rebels, numbering 50 men in all, have presented themselves to the Spanish authorities in that Department for pardon.

LIEUT.-GEN. PIERRAD AND THE PATRIOTS—NEW UPRIISING IN COLON—QUARREL BETWEEN THE BISHOP AND GEN. DE RODAS.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—There is a rumor, apparently well founded, to the effect that Gen. Pierrad, the chief of the Republican revolutionary movement in Spain, has offered his services to the Cuban insurgents. All jurisdiction of Colon is reported to be in a state of rebellion. A fight has recently taken place in the *ingenio* Colima, where, according to report, a good number were killed on both sides. This sugar estate, six leagues from Colon, which would indicate that the rebellion is advancing.

THE BISHOP OF HAVANA HAS QUARRELED WITH THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL. A few days ago he was annoyed by the authorities with respect to certain monies which came into the Bishop's Court, there being a regular tribunal sitting in the palace of His Reverence, which settles all questions of wills, testaments, bequests, administrations, &c. The Bishop's return was not forthcoming, and hence the dispute. The old prelate, who had been free to do as he pleased under Dulae, became incensed, and preached a sermon in which he severely criticised the conduct of Gen. De Rodas and his administration. There is a scandal about the fund of \$100,000 which the Bishop carried off to Spain when banished by Lerandri, a sum left by a widow lady for the funding of a charity, and about which her heirs have been clamoring at the Bishop's heels, both here and at home.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR CUBA.

One of the crew of the Cuba or Hornet have died at Wilmington. The vessel was ordered to return to the shipyard.

SOUTH AMERICA.

EARTHQUAKE AND PANIC—THE VOLCANO OF SAN JOSE—THE EXPECTED TIDAL WAVE—INCREASED ALARM.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 17.—Contrary to expectation the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the expenses of the Bishops at the Commemorial Council has passed, and after a great banquet at the Capital the Bishops have sailed. The copper trade is depressed in consequence of the condition of the English market, but considerable exports of wheat are made. Touching our one great topic of earthquake we have some interesting facts from a gentleman who lately arrived from the vicinity of the San Jose volcano. The crater of this volcano, which has been extinct ever since the year 1855, and which, according to Pissis, rises to the height of 5,532 metres above the level of the sea, is on the loftiest peak of the chain which closes the basin of the Malpo. Fifteen days ago subterranean noises began to be heard about the place, like the muttering of distant thunder or the rumbling produced by a loaded railway train passing over a bridge. Some of the shocks were strong enough to compel men to quit their work on account of showers of stones.

At other times they were threatened by huge avalanches of snow and fragments of rock, which, rolling down the mountain side, added to the loudness of the subterranean noises and filled the air with dust. This state of things continued for the space of four days, when an eruption from the volcano restored quiet, with no other accident than the death of a boy who in crossing the narrow bridge which spans the River Del Volcan was surprised by a shock, at which his horse, taking fright, sprang into the river, where both perished. When the volcano began to smoke, the country people recovered their composure. "Don't be afraid, Sir," said the peasants, "the furnace is burning." So, without having read the Cosmos, they repeated, in their own familiar speech, the oft-quoted remark of Humboldt in reference to earthquakes: "Active volcanoes are safety-valves for placing living in their neighborhood."

LIMA, Sept. 27.—Earthquakes are still reported from the Southern provinces, but none so severe as those of the 20th and 21st ult. People are still leaving the cities and preparing for Fall's catastrophe. Goods are being removed by way of precaution from the Custom-House at Callao to Lima, and at Arica everything is being sent to Tacna to be safe from the expected tidal wave. The universal alarm is on the increase, entirely upsetting business and causing the utmost uneasiness.

THE ELECTIONS IN COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Oct. 14.—In my last letter I informed you that the elections for President of the Republic were in progress, and that the States of Panama, Coclé, Chiriquí and Veraguas had declared for Salazar. Intelligence has since been received to the effect that the votes of three more States have passed the necessary security prescribed by law. Of these three are the States of Bolívar, Cundinamarca and Magdalena, while only one State, Bolívar, has voted for Mosquera. Salazar is thus assured of election, having five out of the eight States in his favor. Before he can carry out the election will be the result of the election. In Bogota it is not thought that a civil war will ensue, but it is credibly asserted here that Mosquera contemplates an invasion of the country in the event of an unfavorable result of the election. Before he can carry out any such plan, however, it will be necessary for him to be assured of sufficient support by the rising of two or more States in his favor.

THE GREAT PERUVIAN CASE.

LIMA, Sept. 27.—The great Dreyfus loan question is not yet decided. On the 16th inst. the council for the house of Dreyfus and those of the national capitalists commenced pleading before the Supreme Court. The three judges who were called upon to decide the question were Señor Pedro I. Chancoria, Señor José de la Cruz, and Señor José de la Cruz. The latter decided in favor of the jurisdiction of the Court, and one taking the Government view, denying the Court's jurisdiction altogether. Further opinion will be given in the course of the day. The Government is also discussing the question of the legality of the loan contract and the Board of Directors of the loan is also discussing the question of the legality of the loan contract and the Board of Directors of the loan is also discussing the question of the legality of the loan contract.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

HONDURAS.

It is proposed to make a loan in England for \$2,000,000 to complete the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railroad. It is also proposed to make a loan in England for \$2,000,000 to complete the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railroad. It is also proposed to make a loan in England for \$2,000,000 to complete the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railroad.

NICAUGUA.

President Guzman has left the capital for Masaya, to take command of the army operating against the rebels. Señor Pedro I. Chancoria takes charge of the Government. The Government is also discussing the question of the legality of the loan contract and the Board of Directors of the loan is also discussing the question of the legality of the loan contract.

COSTA RICA.

The work of grading the Costa Rica Railroad commenced on the 25th of August at Limón Bay. The exports of coffee for the six months ending June 30, 1869, amount to no less than \$2,427,000, or \$7,700,000 dollars.

CHINA.

BROWNE, BURLINGAME, AND HART—THE CHINESE DISSENTIOUS AND ILLIBERAL—THE MISSIONARIES IN FAVOR OF THE BROWNE THEORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Peking, writes that J. Ross Browne's addresses to the British and American merchants at Shanghai (leaving aside what he said about Mr. Burlingame) are reasonable and truthful matters of fact, and, to the point. While he disapproves of coercion he admits the treaties ought to be enforced, though there is great difficulty in determining how far even that would be available and justifiable. Mr. Burlingame's policy does not seem to be working satisfactorily. Mr. Hart says the Foreign Office is becoming more illiberal every day, and he has not ceased to warn the Government how far the Chinese are from making good his words. The British missionaries at Peking have protested against Sir Rutherford Alcock's recommendations for a restriction of missionary privileges. The American missionaries cordially indorse the course pursued by Mr. Browne, who they say was an earnest advocate of their cause.

VENEZUELA.

CARACAS, Oct. 7.—Gen. Monagas, with 4,000 men, four steamers, and several sailing vessels, left on the 2d inst. to operate against Gen. Fulgar, at Maracaibo. There was an earthquake on the 2d inst., at Lagayra. No damage is reported.

HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 9.—Salnav's war steamers sailed recently with provisions for Cape Haytien, which is beleaguered by the rebels. While on the way they met the rebel steamers Quaker City and Florida. A sharp fight ensued, the details of which have not yet been received. Both sides claim the victory. The reports are so contradictory that it is impossible to state the result of the conflict. Gen. Christophe, Secretary of War, had commenced the siege of Jacmel. The rebels were confident of their ability to hold the town.

CURACAO.

HAYANA, Oct. 24.—Dates from Curacao to the 9th inst. are at hand. Many refugees from Venezuela and San Domingo had arrived there. No further shocks of earthquake had been experienced in the island.

PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, Oct. 18.—According to the new tariff all agricultural implements are admitted free. There are no cases of yellow fever or cholera in the island.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Oct. 9.—The Government demands security for costs in the action brought by the owner of the schooner La Hava for damages on account of her seizure. The case now promises an abundant yield.

RESCUE OF A PRISONER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The notorious Jim Hornsby was brought up to Court to-day for a decision of the case which was the pardon of the Governor, on condition of leaving the State, was not rendered inoperative by his violating its conditions and retreating to the State. Hornsby was put in the prison van to be returned to jail, on reaching Chestnut-st. was surrounded by a mob, and he was rescued by a man named John, who was a member of the same party, and he was rescued by a man named John, who was a member of the same party, and he was rescued by a man named John, who was a member of the same party.

THE EARL OF DERBY.

After lingering for several weeks in unconscious life and death, subject to alarming fits and unconsciousness, the Earl of Derby, who was sometimes called the "cold shade of opposition," at other times holding the reins of power as Premier, but steadily resisting throughout the party of progress, and yielding only when compelled to do so in obedience to a power he could neither restrain or control. After receding in 1854 from the Grey ministry, and after the "cold shade of opposition," at other times holding the reins of power as Premier, but steadily resisting throughout the party of progress, and yielding only when compelled to do so in obedience to a power he could neither restrain or control.

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